incorporates a portion of the leaf tip region 236 to achieve structural buttressing. Fig. 6C further reveals that the eyelet edges 242 and 252 are parallel with the planes represented by leaf face 260 and 262, leaf edge 242 extending below the plane of leaf face 262. With the eyelet structure 244a, the capture component 220 enjoys the capacity to perform within very dense tissue without structural misalignment of the eyelet structures. For a further analysis of such diminutive but robust eyelet structures, reference is made to co-pending application for United States patent by Eggers, et al., entitled Minimally Invasive Instrumentation For Recovering Tissue, filed of even date herewith and having serial number (~~attorney docket NET 2-099~~ 10/630,488).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 20 continuing on page 17 with the following rewritten paragraph

Returning to Fig. 5, the cable guide retaining grooves are identified at 258a-258e with respect to leafs 228-232. For the instant embodiment, these grooves 258a-258e function to aid in the support of a flexible polyimide guide tube which serves as a cable guide channel extending centrally along the lengthwise extent of the leafs to terminate in a guide outlet located along each leaf axis and spaced inwardly from the leaf edges, for instance as at 238. This geometry facilitates the dynamic passage of pursing cables from the guide outlet and thence through the cable receiving apertures as at 246a (Figs. 6A, 6C). These guide tubes, which are illustrated in connection with Fig. 5, are quite small having, for example, an outside diameter of about 0.020 inch and a wall thickness of about 0.0015 inch. Such guide tubes are shown in the figure at 268-272 as being adhesively attached to leaf grooves 258a-258e. Each of the guide tubes 268-272 slidably guides a pursing cable as shown respectively at 278-282. These nineteen-strand cables are formed of a type 316 stainless steel and exhibit when combined or braided, a nominal diameter of about 0.006 inch. The corresponding strand diameters will be about 1.2 mils for that cable diameter. This sizing of the cables is determined with respect to maintaining requisite strengths at electrosurgical excitation temperatures which have been computationally determined to range from about 1400°F to about 1600°F. The cable components further must retain a capability for readily "playing out" or passing through the cable receiving apertures of the eyelet structures during the initial phase of target tissue capture and, in effect, reversing under stress during the final interval of capture. A detailed discourse concerning the somewhat stringent criteria operationally imposed upon the cables is set forth in the above-identified application for

United States Patent Serial No. (~~attorney docket NET 2-099~~ 10/630,488). Polyimide guide tube 268-272 are attached to the chemically etched grooves 258a-258e within the leafs by initially adhesively coupling them to the grooves. Then, each tube is fixed to a corresponding leaf within the chemically milled groove utilizing an electrically insulative coating material and process which achieves bonding and provides requisite electrical insulation for the entire capture component.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 27, line 18 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Now considering locus 440 with the spring modulated pre-tensioning of the cable prior to attainment of the intermediate position of maximum effective diametric extent, note that following coincident region 444 contact location 364' is reached to provide for a gradual inwardly directed change of the angle of attack of the leaf tip regions. Commencement of this gradual curvature is identified at region 462 and the associated tangent 464 with radius of curvature R2. That radius of the curvature will be much larger than the radius of curvature R1. Lateral tissue involved vector 466 is now lesser extent while the force vector aligned with the leaf tip regions as at 468 remain at an effective value. Locus 440 then continues until spring 364 is fully compressed at region 470 and ultimately merges into coincidence region 458 and progresses to capture position 460.